NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

DITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

at the risk of the sender. None but bank bilis current la New York taken

THE DAILY HERALD. Tursus conts per copy. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. do not return rejected communications.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GABDEN, Broadway. - ENGHANTERSS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- THE RIVALS. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-Ticker or LEAVE

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. - TAKING A BUTTES NEW ROWERY THEATRE, Bowery. -- ROBERT BRUCE-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Rad WOMAN AND HER

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad way.—Etmiorian Sorge, Dances, Boblesques, &c.—Tam

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. -ETHIOPIAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place,-J. N. PATRISON'

AMERICAN TREATRE. No. 444 Broadway. -- BALLETS, BEOADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, 485 Broadway,-Grander AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES. Afternoon and

BOPE CHAPEL. 718 Broadway.—THE STERROSCOPTICAN OR MISSION OF THE UNIVERSE, AND TWENTY-STVENTH STREET NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 618 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN

New York, Monday, March 14, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

General Grant's visit to the West is not likely to be o long duration, if we can credit the opinions confidently expressed in military circles at Washington, that he is to be recalled to the national capital in a very short time. Before leaving for the West General Grant made a hand some response to a letter written by a number of prominent citizens of New York inviting him to accept the hospitalities of the metropolis. He declined, on the ground that his presence in the West was necessary im-mediately.

It is said that he attributes the failure to capture Rich mood whelly to the treachery of the negro guide hung by Dahlgren. The negro was perfectly familiar with the country west of Richmond, and was sent to Colonel Dahl gren from General Meade's headquarters, with the note dated just previous to the departure of the expedition and found on Dahlgren's person. It is believed that apon approaching Richmond the regro's cowardice induced him to direct the command above Goochland, with the view of avoiding a fight.

The arrival of the Morning Star from New Orleans,

with dates to the 6th instant, brings intelligence of the inauguration of Governor Habn, of Louisiana, which was conducted with immense celat and the utnost enthusiasm of the people. A grand military and civic procession, a did ball, general illuminations, the presence o two Generals Sherman and an address from General lanks were the leading features of the occasion. Major General T. W. Sherman, of "Sherman expedition" notors ty, arrived in New Orleans on the 1st instant. The Delta scribes his raid as most successful, he having burned and destroyed everything that could support life in man or beast, and that his column swent through the country

Despatches from Chattanooga report nothing new from the front. The report from Knexville is to the same

We learn from Erankfort, Kentucky, that Governor Bramlette has addressed an earnest remonstrance to the President respecting the enrolment and enlistment of slaves in Kentacky, and has notified the President that he will execute the laws of Kentucky against all who at consent. He claims that Kentucky is a thoroughly loyal State, and that her laws and constitution and that her laws and constitution must be re-

Our latest dates from Hilton Head are to the 10th, and Jacksonville, Flu., to the 7th inst. Nothing of importance was going on at either place. Our troops in Florida were resting after their unsuccessful effort at Olustee, and the The firing on Charleston and Sumter from our batteries coased on Tuesday last, and since then all has been quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

patch has been sent to General Hayes, the Assist ant Provost Marshal General in this city, by General Fry announcing that credits will be given on the next call for troops of all excess of volunteers furnished over the last

We print this morning the address of the members of the Maryland Legislature, congratulating them that the first step has been taken to obtain the sense of the people on the call for a constitutional convention. The address The vote of the people is to be taken on the 6th of April, and the Convention, if a majority of the people are in favor of one, is to assemble on the 27th of the

We publish to-day some later and very interesting news from Havana, Mexico and St. Domingo The imperialist cause in Mexico was making slow progress, and the papers are filled with accounts of petty skirmishes Freech reinforcements continued to arrive at Vera Cruz Our correspondence contains everything of interest.

Committee of the House of Representative arrived at the aster House vesterday atternoon. They came on from Boston in a special train, and travelled a an average speed of forty-two miles an hour, the time occupied by the trip being five hours and twenty minutes ning at the Aster House they left for Washington about seven o'clock last evening.

Steps have been taken to organize the city railroad

conductors, drivers, and also the drivers of stages, for the purpose of assisting the Sanitary Fair. A call for a meet ing in furtherance of the object has been issued, and the persons interested in the movement will meet this even ing at No. 289 Fifth avenue to perfect the arrangements.

Rev. Dr. Dix, of Trinity church, delivered an interest ing sermon last evening, at the Tabernacie in Sixth avenue, on the "Necessity of Unity in Heligion." He argued against the bad policy of having distinct sects in religion, and said the time was fast approaching when we should go back to the religion which emanated from the Disciples, and when infidelity, free thinking atheism, &c., would be totally destroyed. He also argued against the impropriety of allowing each individual to put his ow erpretation on the Holy Scriptures, and concluded by expressing a strong anticipation that the differences be tween all sects would speedily be healed up, and that there would be but one universal Church.

A vesper service in memory of the late Rev. Thor Starr King took place last evening in the Church of the Memiah, Broadway. The building was growded, the congregation being large and fashionable. In front of the placed an arn, resting on the national pag. surmounted by a cross, and all adorned with ivy syside, the home of Washington Irving. Rev Dr. Osgood preached an eloquent and touching sermon

life and character of the deceased. The expectation that the tariff is to be revised and heavier duties imposed on nearly all descriptions of im-ported merchandise has served to excite the markets, d in many articles a large business has been done at higher prices. The fall in gold under these circumplaness exerted comparatively little influence; nearly all goods were nominal at the advanced prices.

TAMMANY HALL IN DANGER .- The Sachems of Tammany Hall are in danger. They are preing to come out against Lincoln and support Grant. This is treason in a new form, no tter how many regiments they may send to the feld or how much money they may give and the support of the government.

The Fright at Washington-General Grant Packed Off to the West-Treases in a New Form.

Already the name of Grant is a terror to th corrupt men of the Washington Directory, and already, though their struggle against the man of the people has as yet hardly taken definite shape, they go a great way in their denuncia tion of his supporters. Adherence to Grant, admiration of his career and faith in his abilities are treason. Such is the latest utterance of the Directory's corrupt and favorite organ. Compare the achievements of Grant with the imbecilities of Lincoln, declare against Lincoln, and you are a traitor. Urge that the man whose single achievements have redeemed our national character from the reproach of Europe should be permitted to pursue his triumphant career, that the President shall cease to meddle with the war, and you are a traitor. Treason is a word that has done remarkable duty in this war. Two or three years ago the inistration organs ventured to apply it only to the Southerners in arms against the government, and to such Northern men as went so far in their opposition to the administration that the people heard them denounced, and even saw them punished, without displeasure. But we have grown, and the word that once meant a crime against the country and against the goverament now means a crime against a party. We urge that Grant should give the country and the people, as against the politicians, the benefit of his abilities and of the power be possesses. We urge that he should drive out the unscrupulous politicians who have seized the government-as Casar did in Rome, Napo leon in Paris, and Cromwell in London; and we express our complete faith that he will sto there—as Casar, Cromwell and Bonaparte did not. We indicate that he may do all this without any violation of the constitution of the United States; and we are told by the Wash ington organ of those men who have ruined the country that this is "treason in a new form." Certainly it is a new form of treason It is the new form; but it is the form that will be prevalent for some time to come; and the place mongers and radicals altogether may make the most of it." For the support of Grant in this very way will go on; and that he should pursue the course that we have indicated will spread to a common conviction as the people come to see these matters more clearly. Even now the people understand that. The fact that a man in any distinguished position is acceptable to the administration and its radical supporters is a clear and sufficient evidence that he is unfit for the place. In the fearful struggles that upheave the four

dations of national life, in the immense wars that remodel nations, small men can never be fit for great places; and a large part of what excites our indignation in the perusal of history has resulted from the fact that great places have so often been occupied by small men. And for a man to be acceptable to our present administration he must necessarily be infinitely small. He must be a man that the administra tion can appreciate; and they could not do that if he were not small. He must be a man of a poor and mean spirit and contemptible intellect, without convictions or ideas of his own, ready to do the bidding of others, and to take any form that the politicians choose to give him. Such a man-exactly acceptable to the politicians-can never have the confidence of a nation. He cannot inspire the souls of men for battle; he cannot by his single strength bear up a people and carry them forward to the great victories that are necessary for success. General Grant is a man who can do all this. He has, above every man of this generation, the confidence of the American people. He has the soul to inspire an army and the brains to direct it. He is the antipodes at all points of the man who would be ceptable in any place to a clique of politicians. And it is for these reasons that there must be an irrepressible conflict between him and the Washington politicians. There is an irreconcilable antagonism, which must continue, to the destruction of one or the rother; and,. though the radicals have hitherto been triumphant over all opponents, they are fearful of this last struggle.

It matters not that General Grant has been manusuvred out of the capital and hurried away West. He is the necessity of the country wherever he is. He bears the banner of the new form of treason," and he is the man who is to strike down the corrupt influences at Washington. His blow will not be the less decisive when it comes because it has not been qualified in the corrupt atmosphere of Washington city.

THE INVALID CORPS .- An examination of the returns of the Invalid Corps made to the Adjutant General for the month of January shows a total of 589 officers and 25 805 enlisted men Some very interesting details are derived from this report, having a bearing upon the morale of the corps, as well as upon the amount of actual duty performed by it.

Of the 25,805 enlisted men, 23,007 are actually on duty, leaving 2,066 sick (under 10 per cent), 360 in arrest (1 7-16 per cent), and absent 372 (11% per cent). . These results are exceedingly gratifying, and are only to be accounted for upon the theory that the men of the Invalid Corps are really "worthy and deserving" in the sense of the orders under which they have been transferred. These men are veterans; and it is a striking fact in military statistics that the decrease of punishments is always in

proportion to the length of service. Of the 589 officers belonging to the corps, there are actually on duty 568, leaving only 21 to be otherwise accounted for ; of these 10 are absent, 8 sick, and only 3 in arrest. We question whether the returns of any other branch of military service in the United States or Europe can show results more really gratifying, and the facts which are represented in the figures above reflect the highest credit upon those having the organization of the Invalid Corps in charge.

The Invalid force is at present organized into 292 companies. The gain by enlistments and transfers during the month of January was 2,411, and sufficient returns for the month of February have been received to show that the aggregate Invalid force has now swelled to fully

Touching the Raw at Last .- For a long time the Forney Club at Washington bore without wincing our praises of General Grant, and our advocacy of his claims to the next Presidency. But we have at last touched upon the sore spot in the tough hide of this rhinoceros (the Forney Club). Our comparison of General Grant to Casar or Napoleon they look upon as treason in a new form. They hop and skip and jump at this touch on the raw.

The Manifesto of Tammany Hall-a Com-Pleto Revotation in National Politics.
The manifesto of Tammany Hell, which we oublished yesterday, is the important movement of this Presidential campaign. If anything is to revolutionize the politics of this country it is just such a movement as that inaugurated by Tammany. We sincerely hope that the leaders of this revolution will have pluck enough, and patriotism enough, and brains enough, to follow t up vigorously, and not grow weary of well-

doing and return to the fleshpots of the Egyp-

tians of the Albany Regency. Tammany Hail approves of the action of he delegates in withdrawing from the recent State Convention at Albany for two reasons first, because that Convention was obviously in favor of a dishonorable peace; and, secondly, because the status of Tammany, as a powerful local organization, was not recognized by the managers of the Convention. With the latter reason we have nothing to do. It is a part of the machinery of parties with which we have not the slight est sympathy. The former reason we consider quite valid and satisfactory. It cuts the consection between Tammany and the Regency.

and renders a reunion of the braves of the Old

Wigwam and the Digger Indians of the peace

democracy almost impossible. Tammany now

stands committed to a war platform, and is the

nucleus for a great conservative national party. The manifesto of Tammany Hall covers three important points. In the first place, it condemns the unconditional peace party, and shows that peace is not to be obtained honorably and permanently except by vigorous and successful war. In the second place, it condemns the Albany Regency, and exposes the tricks and the corruptions by which that imbecile and vicious set of men control the rump of the democratic party and perpetuates its own power by regularly re-electing itself. In the third place, the manifesto lays down a broad and loval platform of principles, and invites all patriotic men to join with It in reforming the national politics. Upon all of these points we can agree with Tammany Hall, and so can every man who loves his country. Corruption and imbecility have ruined the nation, and nothing can save it from destruction but just such a thorough and earnest political revo-

The creed enunciated by Tammany Hall is not very long, but it is very complete. These political revolutionists believe that the war to preserve the Union and enforce the authority of the federal government ought to be vigor ously prosecuted until those objects are accomplished; that the constitution has survived the rebellion, and that, although traitors have forfeited their lives, the rights of States exist unimpaired: that the only way to secure an honorable peace is to put down the rebellion at the earliest possible moment; that slavery, as a subject of political agitation, has passed from the politics of the country; that the want of statesmanship, the military mismanagement, the silly proclamations, the arbitrary arrests and the unprecedented corruption of the preent administration have unnecessarily and unreasonably prolonged the war and strengthened the rebellion; that Abraham Lincoln is incompetent to restore the Union; that the people demand a change of rulers: that the next President should be selected from among those practical military statesmen-like Grant. McClellan, Hancock, Thomas and others-who have best served their country and deserve her highest honors, and that all party considerations should now be merged in the higher and holier cause of national existence. To what plank of this platform can any true patriot object? To none.

We have called this movement revolutionarv: and so it is in the best sense of that word. It will inaugurate a reconstruction of political society. It carries us back to the pure and lofty statesmanship which built up the nation and guided it successfully for over forty years. It sets aside the drivelling politicians who have ruled and ruined us for thirty years past, and sweeps away all the rubbish which they have collected to clog the progress of the people. It presents a platform upon which General Grant, or any of our other patriotic generals. can be almost unanimously elected, and shatters the mere party platforms upon which insignificant and incompetent men have been hoisted into office by partisan machinery. If the Tammany leaders are wise enough and brave enough to persist in this revolution nothing can prevent its triumph. The shoddy and smutty republicans who have renominated Lincoln have no popularity, and contracts cannot cast any votes except those they buy. The movements for Fremont and Chase are only protests from discontented members of the same corrupt and incapable party. The peace party, under the rule of the Regency, has been beaten in every recent election, and is foredoomed to defeat. The practical, national party, for which Tammany Hall raises the standard, has a clear field before it, and can only fail by becoming recreant to its principles.

The programme which the Tammany leaders should now adopt is very simple. They should call a State Convention, to meet in this city next month, and that Convention should call a National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati in the month of May, to nominate one of the candidates named in the manifesto, or some other practical statesman of the same stamp. Long before the meeting of this Convention the strength of the movement will develop itself. The people are ready for this revolution. They are tired of imbecile politicians, and want men of mind and character to preside over the destinies of the nation. They are tired of political routine, and want new men and a new regime. They are tired of official corruption, and want official honesty and integrity. They are tired of incapacity. and want practical statesmanship. They are tired of hearing their officials talk buncombe, and want officials who speak through their acts. They are tired of men who worship the negro, and want men who serve only God and their country. They are tired of a war which drags along for the sole benefit of shoddy contractors, and want a war for the Union steadily prosecuted to a permanent peace. They are tired of having their lives and money thrown away in gambling for political power, and want the war conducted with military skill and by military statesmen. They are tired of seeing the constitution trampled under foot, and want to see it everywhere enforced-at the North and South alike-as the supreme law of the land. They are tired of truckling to England and buckstering with France, and want to see England called to account for her piracles and the French expelled from Mexico. They are tired of a President who jokes form.

at death and disasters and of a Cubmet notori ous for its blunder, s and its failures; and they want a President like Grant, and a Cabinet composed of statesmen cast in the same mould. Let this revolution be ,fairly and courageously started, and the people will at once adopt it as their own and make it triu upbant.

The Presidency-Mr. Chase's Declination-His First Letter at id the Pomeroy

In the recently published letter of Mr. Secretary Chase, announcing his wit adrawal from the field as a Presidential candidm'e, he refers to a previous letter on the subject, anarking the course which be should pursue ender a certain contingency. This original letter, having at length been brought to light, will be found in another part of this paper. We may say of it, too, as Tony Lumpkin said of the "inside" of his mischief making letter, that "it is the oream of the correspondence." It dovetails in with the Pomerov circular as neatly as the neatest bit of cabinet work we have ever seen.

The letter is dated Washington, January 18, and the circular from the same place is dated February, and was first published on the 21st of that month in a Washington journal. I: thus appears that Mr. Chase and his Pomeroy committee had been actively working at least a whole month against "Honest Old Abe" before he was permitted to know anything about it In this initial letter of Mr. Chase, touching bis declination, he says that a Chase Presidential committee had been organized in Washington including Senators, Representatives and citizens among its members; that this committee, through a sub-committee, had conferred with him in reference to the use of his name as their candidate; that his objections had been communicated to the committee, but had been overcome by their arguments, and that he had "consented to their wishes." In other words, Mr. Secretary Chase was a consenting party to the use of his name by this radical Pomeroy committee as a republican Presidential candidate in opposition to President Lincoln. The Pomeroy circular, therefore, may be fairly considered as having been issued by authority from Mr. Chase.

And what ways this Pomerov circular? It declares, first, "that, even were the re-election of Mr. Lincoln desirable, it is practically impossible against the union of influences which will oppose him." Clearly this is the warning of a bolt by the Chase faction in the event of Mr. Lincoln's nomination. Secondly, the Chase circular declares that, should President Lincoln "be re-elected, his manifest tendency towards compromises and temporary expedients of policy will become stronger" than ever; that " the cause of human liberty and the dignity and honor of the nation will suffer propor tionately, white the war may continue to languish during his whole administration, till the public debt shall become a burden too great to be borne." This shows that Mr. Chase has a very poor opinion of "Honest Old Abe," whether as a statesman or as a warrior. Thirdly, this Pomeroy committee substantially declare that, considering the present enormous patronage and corruptions of the government, the one term principle has become "absolutely essen-tial to the certain safety of our republican institutions." The committee here broadly hint that if elected for another term "Old Abe" may try the practical joke of setting himself up as an emperor.

This is a pretty heavy bill of charges and specifications against the President from this audacious Chase committee. But while they thus denounce "Old Abe" as a trickster, a trifler and a failure, they say that "we find united in Salmon P. Chase more of the qualities needed in a President during the next four years than are combined in any other available candidate." and so on to the end of the chapter. It would, indeed, have been surprising if the publication of this Pomeroy circular had not persuaded the President to demand an explanation or a letter of resignation or declination from his over-ambitious Secretary.

But it seems that Mr. Chase had no intention of declining the Presidency last January, except in the event of the development of a republican majority in the Ohio Legislature against him. In his second letter he rests his declination upon this discovery. To be sure he pleads the plea of union and harmony in the councils of the administration, in view of the appression of the rebellion, and all that; but President Lincoln owes nothing to his magnanimity. Mr. Chase declines because his State Legislature has declined to support him; he declines because, after the issue of the Pomerov circular, he had no other alternative but to de line the Presidency or resign the Treasury. Out of the Treasury his peculiar strength-"greenbacks"-as a Presidential aspirant would pe at an end; but, continuing in the Treasury, omething, after all, may turn up in the Baltimore Convention to his advantage. His retirement from the Presidential field is reluctant. constrained, and evidently open to reconsideration, and the Pomeroy committee has not, we believe, been dissolved.

But whatever may be the real position now occupied by Mr. Chase, we hope that in the interval to the meeting of the Baltimore Convention in June General Grant will have adminisered such crushing blows to the rebellion that the republican party will realize the expediency of falling in with the voice of the people in his nomination, and as a compromise withal. not only between the Lincoln and Chase factions, but with General Fremont and his otherwise irrepressible radical German legion. As between these conflicting elements the game is' not vet ended.

MERE LIP SERVICE .- We contribute more to the support of the government than all the republican journals put together—paying over thirty thousand dollars taxes; and yet, because we admire the brilliant career of Grant, and denounce the blunders of Lincoln in North Carolina and in Florida, as well as his absurd meddling with the Army of the Potomac, we render to the government mere lip service, say Forney, Blair & Co.

THE SMUTTY CLUB IN WASHINGTON AT WORK .-Forney & Co., who are managing the smutty Presidential campaign in favor of Lincoln, assert that all those who admire Grant and desire this distinguished General for President are traitors in a new form.

COMPARISONS ARE ODOROUS .- Mrs. Malaprop at Washington says that all attempts at comparing the brilliant career of General Grant to that of the eminent warriors of antiquity, such as Cæsar or Hannibal, is treason in a new form.

TREASON IN A NEW FORM .- Forney, Blair & Co. assert that voting for General Grant as next President would be treason in a new

THE PRESIDENCY.

ting of the friends of Gen stitute on Thursday evening next. Hon. Amos Kel will preside, and a large attendance is expected.

Another Letter from Secretary Chase.

ollowing is the letter mentioned:—
Washington, Jan. 18, 1884.
My Dhan Sin—Your kind note is just received. Az it haven so long on the way I have telegraphed you that

My Dran Sur-Your kind note is just received. As it has been so long on the way I have tolegraphed you that I will reply by mad.

At the instance of many who think that the public interests would be promoted by my election to the Chief degistracy, a committee, composed of Senators, Representatives and citizons, has been organized here to adopt measures to promote that object. This committee, through a sub-committee, has concered with me, and I have explained to them the objections which seem to me to exist against any use of my usame in that connection. They have taken these objections into consideration, and assure me that they think I ought not to refuse its use, and I have consented to their wishes, as suring them, however, that whenever any consideration by them, or by the friends of our cause, thought outlied to weight, should indicate the expediency of any other course, no considerations of personal deficacy towards me should be allowed to prevont its being taken.

If I know my own beart, I desire nothing so much a the suppression of the rebellion and the re-establishmen

rusted and honored me beyond any claim or merit of nine. Very truly, your friend; S. P. CHASE. Hon. James C. Hall, Columbus, Ohio.

General Grant and the Presidency.

[From the Washington Constitutional Union.]
It is known that this distinguished and meritorio
officer has been in this city. Of course all were anxito see him, and it is to be regretted that so few had the It is known that this distringuished and meritorious officer has been in this city. Of course all were anxious to see him, and it is to be regretted that so few had the opportunity. Government officials and a "particular member of Congress" kept around him as though they were fearful he would talk to somebody else. Has any one man special proporty in him that he should be with him at night until after all others have gone to bed, and then in the morning before any one cise is up-should guard him up stairs and dewn stairs and out of doors, everywhere he is and goes, for fear he might hear something that his tenacious friend does not wish him to hear? No general has yet been brought to Washington without being ruined; and, if General Grant's high character and known disceroment did not protect him, he, too, would fall either by being converted into a partiana general, which they are trying to do with him, or hunted down if he refuses to be used in that way.

The people's representatives passed the law providing for the lioutenant general's place (beg nardon, his rfriend" passed it), and he is naid his salary by the sweat of the toiling millions. They ought to be supposed to have some interest in him; but the Washington politicians say to them "stand back." Modesty would seem to dictate at least to him who aspires to control his actions that it might be just as well for the reputation of the General if he was left a little to himself.

It is respectfully suggested that a mere party manager who rises to nothing above that, and whose partisan feeling induces him to over lot the high interests of the nation and hunt down democrats, should not claim an exclusive right in what belongs to all.

The fruth is, and there is no use in attempting to disguise it, that the administration and its party friends are certified, but Mr. Lincoln's "more particular friend" and a few others, with this view. Be easy, gentlemen. General Grant sees your game and knows what you are about, and so do the people. It will all come out right.

The Fremont Movement.

(From the Newark Journal.)

It is believed in Washington that the leaders of the Fremont faction have determined to organize in every election district throughout the North, irrespective of the present republican organization, with a view to run the leathfuler as a caedinate whether Mr. Lincoln is nominated by the June Convention or not. They allege as an excuse for this revolutionary party action that the Raitimore Convention is certain to be controlled by the great should contracting and office holding interests. They assert that General Simon Cameron is commanderin-chief of the Lincoln forces, and that be has arranged the delegations from all the Northern States in favor of Mr. Lincoln's advance; hence they decline to recognize the validity of a made up convention, and will contest the canvas until the close of the polls. This movement, in connection with Pomeroy's speech, is creating no little excitement in administration circles.

Maretzek has gone to Boston, and we shall have a fort night's full in our operatic excitement. On the 28th of this month the troupe will come back and open, of course, with Faust. On that evening New York will have ample scope for the pursuit of pleasure. There will be the Smitary Fair, and the grand annual ball of the Melo Choreans, to take place at Irving Hall. This affair promcelebrities in art are to grace with their presence this ball, which will be one of the most recherche of the

The matinee on Saturday at the Academy of Music was another striking instance of the popularity of Gounod's Faust. The Academy was literally jammed to the dome. It was another three thousand dollar house. We doubt the bility of Boston to rival this Faust mania. When Maretzek returns he will, we are assured, give Faust every evening until the public will have no more of it. But a his is out of the question with one set of artists, he will spence two, and thus we shall have Faust served up with lifferent sauce. In the new set we shall have Brignoli, Mmq. Frederici, Miss Harris, Hermanns and others. There will be excitement in all this, and the people as vell as the management will profit thereby. THE PATTISON CONCERT.

To night Mr. J. N. Pattison's grand vocal and instru-This artist is assuming a most prominent position in his profession. He has labored diligently to merit the favor

which the public seem so willing to accord to American artists worthy of support, and is reaping his reward. Mr. Pattison will be assisted on this occasion by Miss opera. This is the first appearance of this artist in con-cert. Signor Lotti, of the Maretzek troupe, will also stug. Signor Amodio, who has just returned from a suc-cessful engagement in Havana, and Mr. S. C. Campbell, will assist in regdering this a most attractive entertain-

City Intelligence.

UNSUCCESSFIL ATTEMPT TO ROB AN EXCHANGE CLERK.—A most daring attempt was made to murder and rob a clerk in the exchange office of Mr. Josiah Colgate, 116 South street, early on Saturday morning. Three strangers of stanceious appearance entered the office and asked the clerk to examine a \$5 bill on the Ospowatche Pank. After expressing his opinion as to the character of the note the clerk proceeded to the safe, from which he took a tin box containining \$9,000 in bank bills and legal tender notes. On reaching the counter with the treasure in his hand, one of the men dealt the clerk a stunning blow on the head with a weapen and knocked him down. Fortunately, he was not deprived of his reason, and enringing to his feat thrust his hand through a pane of glass and cried "morder, thieves, &c." The alarm was heard, but before assistance arrived, the robbers decamped without securing the booty they so much coveted. The clerk has given the police a description of the villains who attempted to take his life, and efforts will be made to arrest them. South street, early on Saturday morning. Three strangers

Military Affairs.
THE RECEPTION OF THE FIFT-SIXTH NEW YORK
VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of the sons of Orange and Sultivan will be held at the Aster House this evening, at eight o'cle conclude the arrangements for the reception of the Tenth Legion, Colonel Van Wyck. This regiment has seen a great amount of service with the Army of the Potomac and should be well received.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK

This regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Michael Burns, will take their departure for Riker's leiand this morning. The regiment will assemble at the Fifth Ward Hotel, at eight o clock A. M. All the members are particularly requested to be present, and all abovent will be arrested as deserters. Those members of the regiment who have deserted will be released from all penalties if they report to Colonel Burns at the above time.

News from Fortress Monroe. FORTHER MORROR, March 15, 1864.

The steamer Monticello arrived this afternoon with the blockade running steamer Mary Ann in tow, exptured off

rebels yesterday morning up the Nansemend river. Her captain and crew were captured, with two thousand sellars. The crew were arisep when captured.

Military Movements in Missouri. St. Loun, March 15, 1864.
The Fourth Iowa cavalry, veterans, recently with Sherman's expedition, arrived yesterday, en route to their

Two full Kies south Testorent. **MEWS FROM WASHINGTON**

tionage, medicage, as , we along

Expectations of Gen. Grant's Early Return to the Capital.

His Reply to an Invitation to Visit New York,

&c ..

BENERAL GRANT TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON SOOK It is said to military quarters that General Grant w eturn to Washington in the source of the next two

the West, answered the letter written on the behalf of a had rendered to the country in a belliant series of successes in arms, and respectfully soliciting the favor of his presence as their guest at some period during his stay in the East. The letter was signed by fifty of the most prominent citizens of New York. In reply General Grant says, while highly appreciating the kind tender of the hospitalities of the city, he will not be able to accept of them. "My duties," he adds, "call me immediately to the West, for which I start by the most expeditious route this cyroning. For that part of your letter complimentary to myself accept my thanks, and receive my assurance that all in my power will be done; that your expectations may be realized. The men and money you patriotically offer for the war are all that will be required to insure its easily terms. nation, in the re-establishment of the whole Union strong er than it has ever been."

THE MILITARY DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE. West prevented him from participating in the military dinner at the Executive Mansion last night. However, nearly all if not the entire number of major and brigadier generals now here, including Generals Hallock, of War, dined with the President.

THE QUOTAS ON THE CALL FOR TROOPS. The following efficial despatch has been transmitted General Hays by Provost Marshal General Fry:—

Washington, March 13, 1864.
Brigadier General Wm. Hays, A. A. Provost Marshal:
All toen raised in excess of quotas assigned for last call
will be credited on next call.
JAMES B. Fix.
Provost Marshal General.

GENERAL KILPATRICK'S ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON. General Kilpatrick has arrived in town, and is in good health, though somewhat worn by his fatiguing trip failure to capture the city wholly to the treachery of the familiar with the country west of Richmond, and was sent to Colonel Dahlgren from General Meade's head quarters, with the note dated just previous to the depart ture of the expedition and found on Dahlgren's person It is believed that upon approaching Richmond the negro's cowardice induced him to direct the command above Goochland, with the view of avoiding a fight. THE NATIONAL BANKING ACT AND THE STATE BARRS

There is no doubt of the speedy passage by Congress of the amendments to the National Bank law proposed by Mr. McCullough, the Comptroller of the Currency. Under the law as thus amended the Department is in receipt of information indicating that a large number of the State such institutions by the act, and there is good reason to believe that in a comparatively brief time the s perations

THE ADMIRAL WILKES COURT MARTIAL. In the Wilkes Court Martial yesterday the accused was refused an order upon the Secretary of the Navy to preary last to examine into the publication of Wilkos' letter to the Secretary of December last. This record, it is charges and the second specification of the sixth charge. Commander Ealdwin, of the Vanderbilt, was examined the part of the prosecution in reference to the charge of disobedience of orders in making the Vanderbilt the flagship and detaining her in the West India squadron for four months to cruise after the Alabama. THE RUSSIAN MINISTER'S OPINION OF OUR GOVERN

At a recent diplomatic dinner the Russian Minister is said to,have remarked that the United States was rapidly tending to a despotism, while Russia is daily bec story.

Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Sanderson, recently returned from Richmond, has been placed in arrest, to ans charges preferred against him by Colonel Stre nature of the charges has not transpired, but it is under stood they arise from difficulties that occurred bet Libby prison. THE DELAWARE MAY AND RARITAN RAILROAD BILL.

The bill to declare the Raritan and Delaware Bay Rasread a military road, and accord to it certain exc privileges, is to come up in the House on Wednesd The bill is understood to have been engineered by Charles Gould, of Wall street potoriety. This offert to interfere with State rights, and establish a most dangerous precedent, is nothing more nor less than an attempt to use the Congress of the United States to carry out an extensive street stock gambling operation. It is well understood that sales of the stock at nominal prices have been made to members of Congress, with the promise of sudden and great rise on the passage of the bill. Those who participate in this stock operation by voting for the bill will lay themselves under the imputation of being thus interested, and may subject themselves to severe scruting in the House and before their constituents THE INDIAN REFUGEES IN KANSAS.

The Indian Bureau is taking preliminary measures for the return of the Indian refugees in Kausas, about one thousand in number, to their own country, from which they were driven by secession hostilities. But the re-moval will not be immediately affected. THE GOVERNOR OF RUGDE ISLAND IN THE CAPITAL.

Among other prominent victors at Washington & United States Supreme Court.

Washington, March 13, 1804.
The United States Supreme Court will, during the comp week, be engaged in hearing the following name

log week, be engaged in hearts.

No. 164.—The United States, appellants, vs. Vose de Jesus Valiejo, from the District Court of California.

No. 165.—Jenes, Wallingford & Co., appellants, vs. Livingston, Copeland & Co., from the United States Circuit Court of Western Pennsylvania.

No. 168.—The United States, appellants, vs. J. L. Passom's Executors, from the District Court of Northern California.

California. California.

No. 169.—Santiago Brignaudillo et al., miaintiffs in error, vs. Matilda C. Gray et al., from the Circuis Court of Northern California.

The Park Yesterday-Further Done The Park was very lively yesterday afternoon, and as

the time the shower came on between twenty thousand and twenty-five thousand persons were on the grounds. The rush for shelter was amusing to witness, and arches, buildings, &c , were quickly occupied.

The rush for shelter was amusing to witness, and archos, buildings, &c. were quickly occupied.

The spring is plainly manifesting itself in the plantiful supply of buds on the magnolias, rhododundrous filiace and other early shrubs and bushes, and we may soon expect to see the trees in leaf.

The work on the inside of the Casino has been resumed, and the mon are actively engaged in gesting that building ready for the opening day of the music season. The visitors to the concerts may expect to reap the benefits of the new institution, and not sailer the inconveniences of former summers:

ences of former summers:

Twelve native Americans have recently located themselves on the Park in the shape of lambs, the progeny of the sheep belonging to these grounds. These donations were presented by Madam Nature.

at A line deer has been presented to the Park during the past week by the Perenter Club, of Buffalo.

G. W. MacCormisk, Faq., has also douated a very large.

Owl.

The Park authorities have been notified that several animals are now awaiting transportation from the West as good as the rivers and takes are in good sating

MINICAPY. The Tenih Legion—so called from the old Tenih Congressional district in this State—Colonel Van Wyck commanding, reached this State—Colonel Van Wyck commanding, reached this city has night, in the steamer Futton, from South Carolina. This regiment has recalleded with great manimity. They number nearly the enlisted men. Their friends in this city on wish the consisted men. Their friends in this city on wish the trie of ay. They leave to morrow morning by the Eric hairond for their hopes is fully as and Greats counting.